

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. XI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21st, 1890.

No. 34.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, June 18.

Returns so far from the British Columbia elections give the government 23, independent 9, opposition 9. Several places to hear from.

The executive of the Minnesota and Winnipeg rowing associations decided to hold a regatta at Duluth instead of Winnipeg in the week beginning July 21st.

An old negro named Grimes, living in the bush by himself near Hamilton, Ontario, was murdered with an axe by a young negro named Shields, aged nineteen, on Sunday night.

John Cameron, general manager of the Globe returns on July 1st. John S. Wilson becomes chief editor and Chas. W. Taylor business manager. Edward Farrar, now of the Mail, will be chief editorial writer.

The first farmers' excursion to the Northwest for the season left Toronto yesterday, numbering 340 persons. They go to inspect crops and prospects for farming. Others will follow in the course of the next few weeks.

Thirty-one miners were killed by an explosion of gas in a coal mine owned by the Dundee Furnace Company one mile west of Dunbar, Pennsylvania, on Monday morning. The officers are still detained in the mine, where a fierce fire is raging.

The Quebec provincial elections yesterday resulted in the return of 46 federalists, 22 oppositionists and 2 independents. Two places are yet to hear from. Attorney-general Tupper and Bailton, leader of the opposition, were defeated. In Montreal four government and two opposition members were elected. The government majority in that house was 19.

Reports from Newfoundland continue to be of an alarming character. The premier of the island government says they must have annexation to the United States or war, as he considers the purchase of French rights or arbitration now out of the question. On the northern portion of the island the people are in a destitute condition, being unable to subsist on the decaying carcasses of seals. A short time ago the inhabitants at Lasoe, a French fishing establishment, burned and destroyed all the property while the owners were away.

WINNIPEG, June 20.

St. George, M. P., for Port Neuf, Quebec, is dead.

Lacrosse at Winnipeg yesterday—Brandon one, Winnipeg five.

Prof. Robertson of the experimental farm will visit the Northwest to give lectures on dairying.

The troopship Tyne has left England with reinforcements for Halifax. Also two torpedo boats.

Minister of Justice Thompson leaves for England on Thursday in connection with the fisheries treaties.

It is said that Conmee, M. P. for West Aleson, will retire to give Drewry, Mowat minister of agriculture, a seat.

The first stone of the Kingston dry dock was laid on Thursday by Sir John. Ten thousand people were present.

A considerable fire station will be established at Victoria, B. C. in connection with the meteorological service.

The Salisbury government narrowly escaped defeat on a clause on the licensing bill—having only four of a majority.

Tailon, leader of the Quebec opposition attacked his department of the distribution of government patronage to manufacturers in his constituency.

J. C. Nelson, surveyor of Indian reserves, leaves in a few days with instructions from the land to report on the reserve south of Edmonton, known as Pa-pas-tay-on's reserve, which will be put up for public ownership.

SASKATOON, June 20.

It has rained continuously for the last ten hours, and farmers are jubilant.

Inspector Wilson of the police detachment here will be relieved by Inspector Cuthbert on Monday.

River is now higher than at any time since '85, the rebellion year, when such large quantities of government stores were swept away from the banks by the rising water.

Rev. Mr. Hines, Episcopal missionary now in Winnipeg, will bring a steam saw for the purpose of using down the river to Cumberland. The boat will come by rail to this place and be launched from here.

Only 55 miles of grading have yet to be done on the branch line. The railway contractors are already preparing to move to Calgary for work on the Calgary & Edmonton road.

Dr. Klemm, representing a German colony of 100 persons, arrived here this morning and will visit Prince Albert with a view to locating his countrymen in that neighborhood if land is as reported by Prince Albert people.

PRINCE ALBERT, June 18.

Constable Allen of "F" division, was missing yesterday morning and was voted a deserter. He was found later in the day in a state of semi-unconsciousness, and has not yet recovered the use of his faculties.

KEOJA, June 16.

The Regina flouring mills were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The elevator was done owing to the direction of the wind. Loss \$20,000. Insurance \$30,000.

LOCAL.

STRAWBERRIES are ripe Sunday.

THOS. HOUSTON left for the Landing on Thursday.

H. S. YOUNG left on a trip to Battle river on Thursday.

D. E. NOYES returned from Calgary on Saturday last week.

W. B. SPENCER, fur buyer, left for Battle river on Thursday's stage.

His river rose suddenly on Thursday, the result of Wednesday's rain.

PAKKE has erected a large frame stable on his property, Jasper avenue.

W. JOHNSON WALKER left on Thursday on a trip to England and Scotland.

MR. and MRS. EDMISTON of Clover Bar left on Thursday for a visit to Calgary.

REV. C. A. PROCTOR, Methodist minister, is expected to arrive here next week.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP GRADEN of St. Albert left for the south on Thursday's stage.

GEO. S. LONE of the Sturgeon settlement has eye on May last now out in hand.

H. S. YOUNG, Thos. Houston and Mrs. W. Wood arrived from the Landing on Monday.

CUT worms are beginning to slacken in their work of destroying delicate garden stuff.

COLIN FRASER, trader at Fort Chipewyan, has sold out to the H. B. Co. and will come south by the next steamer.

CHECKER match-to-day, Clover Bar vs. Edmonton, commencing at 11 a. m., on the cricket ground near the race course.

A. MACDONALD & CO. delivered 550 sacks of flour at the Stony Plain agency last week, the first instalment of the July contract.

THE race track is made lively every fine evening by driving parties and horse races, on the result of which some money chances hands.

A SCOW which was being built at Fraser & Co.'s mill for Rev. J. A. MacLachlan of Victoria, was carried away by the high water on Friday morning.

JAS. ADAMSON, of Clover Bar, who was seriously injured last week by a load of lumber and shingles which he was driving upsetting on him, is recovering.

MRS. F. WHITE of Bow river, daughter of Thos. Anderson crown timber agent, Edmonton, arrived on Monday's stage. She was accompanied by her little boy.

A PUBLIC meeting to discuss Northwest assembly matters was held in Belmont school house on Tuesday evening. Frank Oliver addressed the meeting at length.

THE C. & E. railway engineers were camped at Scarlett's coulee when the last stage passed. They are now working on a line about five miles west of Scarlett's.

THE distribution of prizes in St. Joachim's school, Edmonton, will take place on Monday night, instant, at 2 p. m. The pupils will give a short entertainment. Parents and friends are invited.

REV. Bishop Young of Vancouver left on Tuesday for Calgary with W. G. Hobson, George Bar ferry began running on Saturday last week. This ferry crosses the Saskatchewan on the road allowance between the fourth and fifth tiers of sections in town ship 28, range 23, C. Stewart holds the license. Considerable road improvements are being made on both sides of the river in connection with the ferry.

MR. SEMMERS of Manchester, England, arrived from Calgary this week with M. Maloney, looking for land.

A HALF grown mouse purchased recently by W. Fielders from ex-corporal Rossmore of St. Albert, was brought to town on Friday evening.

A FLOWING match under the auspices of the agricultural society is talked of, to take place in D. Ross' field, which has been in timothy for some years.

J. NOBIS, M. P., has been awarded the contract of supplying beef for the year commencing July 1st, 1890, to the Indian department at Battle river and Stony Plain agencies at \$1c and at Saddle Lake agency at \$1c.

THOS. HOUSTON received a letter this week from a gentleman in Clonmel, Ireland, who is desirous of locating his son on land at Edmonton. He had seen Mr. Houston's name and address in a pamphlet published by the C. P. R.

J. F. FYNELL of the geological survey, to whose favorable report on Northern Alberta this district is much indebted, will this season examine the Asiniboine from Fort Pelly to Portage la Prairie and afterwards the lower stretches of the Saskatchewan river.

LACHLAN KENNEDY, D. L. S., arrived from Calgary and British Columbia last week. Mr. Kennedy is agent for the Montreal Star and Witness, Toronto Empire, Globe and Mail, Winnipeg Free Press and Tribune, and other papers and for a large number of books as well.

R. McKERNAN received two letters of enquiry this week regarding immigration. One is from Ayr, Ontario, and mentions that eight or ten persons with \$500 capital each desire to secure locations. The other is from a New Brunswick man who removed two years ago to Colorado and desires to leave that country. He is anxious to go into the culture of small fruits.

A VERY successful picnic on behalf of the Methodist Sunday school was given yesterday afternoon on John Fraser's grounds, Lower Settlement. The weather was pleasant but threatened rain; and rain began to fall about six o'clock, causing the festivities to close earlier than intended. There was a good attendance and a very pleasant afternoon was spent both by the crowds of children and their elders. A handsome sum was realized for the benefit of the Sunday school and church.

MESSRS. Trimble and Shaw arrived from Calgary on Sunday evening on a land prospecting tour. Mr. Trimble is from Essex county, Ontario, and came to Calgary this spring with three car loads of stock and effects. He rented a farm at Calgary for two years and put in 70 acres of crops during the spring. He is now taking up Alberta generally with a view of making a permanent location. Mr. Shaw is from Oxford county, Ontario, and is looking out for locations for his sons. They drove to Fort Saskatchewan on Monday and from Fort Saskatchewan to Clover Bar. They returned from Fort Saskatchewan on Tuesday forenoon. They are well pleased with the soil and crop prospects of this section of country and particularly with the condition of the cattle, which much superior to that of the cattle wintering on the ranges of the south, where they have not yet recovered from the hard usage of the winter. The gentlemen will probably return and locate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMINION DAY.

HORSE RACING AND ATHLETIC SPORTS AT FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Sports will be held on The New Race Track at Fort Saskatchewan, on

TUESDAY, JULY 1ST, 1890,

including Horse and pony races, Foot races, Jumping, Pole leaping, Putting the stone and other games.

OFFICIALS:

JUDGES—Superintendent Griesbach and F. Fraser.

CLERK OF THE COURSE—Insp. Percy.

REFEREE—Staff Sgt. Joyce.

STARTER—HOBBS RACES—Con. White.

FOOT—Mr. A. Lang.

About \$200 worth of prizes.

A. McNEOL, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING

Poplar Lake School House,

TUESDAY, JUNE 26TH, AT 7 P. M.

To discuss Northwest Assembly matters. FRANK OLIVER.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given warning all persons against settling on the Indian Reserve known as "Pa-pas-Chan's Reserve" situated at Two Hills, five miles south of Edmonton on the Calgary trail, the same being bounded as follows viz:

"By a line beginning at a post in mound, 'twenty-eight chains and forty-six links, 'more or less, North, and seventy-one chains 'and seventy-five links, more or less, West 'of the North East corner of Section 7, T. 52, Range 24, West of the 10th Initial Meridian, and running East five hundred and 'sixty chains, more or less, to a post, thence 'South four hundred and fifty-three chains 'and forty-three links, more or less to a post, 'thence West five hundred and sixty-two 'chains and seven links, more or less, to a 'post and thence North four hundred and 'fifty-seven chains and fourteen links to the 'point of beginning.

Further notice is hereby given that no compensation will be allowed for any improvements that may be found on any portion of the said Reserve at time of sale therefore.

By order of The Sup't. Gen'l of Indian Affairs, (Sgd.) HATYER REED, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for Man. and N. W. T.

Regina, June 20th, 1890.

EDMONTON MEAT MARKET

Is the place to buy

Fresh Beef & Pork.

Mutton, Sausage, Poultry

Flour and Feed.

Country Produce bought and sold.

ROBT. MCKERNAN.

MEN, BOYS AND GIRLS

FELT AND STRAW HATS.

Gents' Furnishing and Ladies Dress Goods.

AT

LARUE AND PICARD.

EDMONTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

A meeting of the board of directors of the above society will be held in the public school house, Edmonton, on Saturday, 29th inst. at 2 p. m. A full attendance is requested.

JAMES MARTIN, AGENT FOR THE

CELEBRATED NEWCOMBE PIANO.

Acknowledged by all Professors of music, the press, and the public to be the most complete instrument before the American Public having none. Call and see one of them and judge for yourselves. Payments divided over 1, 2, or 3 years quarterly in advance. All instruments warranted for 5 years.

FRESH BANANAS, COCOANUTS.

Oranges, Lemons and Apples. Just arrived by fast express from California. At

T. G. LAUDER'S, Fraser Avenue.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER AND

Tomato Plants, large size, grown in cold frame, at

MRS. HENDERSON'S, Fraser Avenue.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 21, 1890.

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURE.

Below will be found a comparison of Edmonton weather in March 1890 with that of a few other prominent points, also the average March temperature of these places for the past six or eight years.

	Average 8 years.	Average March 1890
Medicine Hat.....	27.7	25.4
Edmonton.....	24.8	20.6
Qu'Appelle.....	15.4	10.3
Calgary.....	27.7	24.8
Winnipeg.....	12.5	8.0
Portage la Prairie.....	19.5	12.4
Port Arthur.....	17.3	13.9
Owen Sound.....	24.5	24.7
St. Mary's, Ontario.....	32.1	26.9
London.....	26.1	28.3
Oshawa.....	28.7	27.6
Ottawa.....	27.1	27.1
Montreal.....	21.7	24.4
Quebec.....	23.9	26.5
St. John's, N. B.....	27.3	21.9
Halifax, N. S.....	23.9	21.9

It will be noticed from this table that Medicine Hat, Calgary and Edmonton show a higher actual and average temperature during March than any other points west of Owen Sound. This is pointed proof of the earlier opening of spring in the western part of the Territories, owing to the influence of the warm winds from the Pacific in shortening the winter. A further study of the table will show that the average March is as warm at Edmonton as at Owen Sound or Oshawa, and warmer than at Ottawa, Montreal or Quebec—that in fact no part of Quebec or Eastern or Northern Ontario has as early or warm a spring as Edmonton on the North Saskatchewan, and that the difference in favor of southwestern Ontario and the sea coast cities of St. John and Halifax, which are certainly much warmer than the inland parts of the provinces in which they are situated, is very trifling.

It has been the custom to sneer at the alleged mildness of climate of the Northwest, at large, or even of Edmonton, as a fair tale, when the fact of the extreme cold of mid-winter is established and admitted; but if the thermometrical record is good to establish the cold of mid-winter it should be equally good to establish the earliness and mildness of the spring, as it is established by the average given above. Ten years of experience have proven that farmers all over the Northwest can commence seeding as early as those all over Ontario, and that therefore the summer season is as long here as there. True, the winter season is a little longer, and colder, but the increased length of the winter is taken off the length of spring and fall, not off that of summer, and the greater cold of the winter months does not make the summer climate less suitable for vegetable growth. What difference there is in summer climate tends to the greater perfection of those products out of which the farmer's wealth and that of the country at large is made—that is wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs and poultry. True, the summer climate has not yet been shown to admit of the successful growth of apples, pears, peaches, plums, tomatoes, pumpkins, melons, corn, etc., but the farmer looking for a location, and who thinks he cannot live in a country where these products do not flourish, should remember that it is not out of these he makes his money. That it is the wheat and the cattle that pay, and that the man who has good success with wheat and cattle can well afford to pay for any garden stuff that he cannot raise; and which it would not pay him to take time to raise if he could.

It will be further noticed that there is a wider difference in March temperature between Alberta and Manitoba, although both in the prairie region, than between Alberta and the warmest sections of eastern Canada. As between the three western points mentioned, it may be well to point out that the difference in March temperature against

Edmonton and in favor of Medicine Hat and Calgary is very trifling when it is considered that Edmonton is nearly two hundred miles north of Calgary and nearly three hundred north of Medicine Hat. And the difference is still further reduced when local conditions are taken into account. The Hat sits in the bottom of a wide valley with high bare clay banks all around which act very much as a reflector and increase the heat of the sun at that particular point considerably over what it is in the immediately surrounding country. So that while a thermometer at the Hat might show a considerably higher temperature than at Edmonton, where there are no specially favoring circumstances, the surrounding country might not enjoy a temperature any higher. The situation of Calgary is somewhat similar. It is a well known fact that in the case of a hard winter the snow may be so shallow in the immediate valley of the Bow, in which Calgary is situated, that cattle can feed easily, while on the surrounding uplands the snow lies deep and hard, showing that the valley is warmer than the surrounding country. Edmonton on the contrary enjoys no advantage in peculiar warmth of situation except what arises from the proximity of houses and cultivated land, and therefore the record of the observatory here is more correct with respect to the surrounding country than that at Calgary or Medicine Hat can possibly be. This probably accounts for the trifling difference that appears to exist.

A natural question is: If Edmonton is 200 and 300 miles further north than Calgary and Medicine Hat, respectively, how can it be that it is no colder—if it is that much further north it must be colder? And in view of this question, besides setting forth the patent fact that it is no colder, it may be as well to give the reason why. A glance at the map will show any one that west of the Red River valley the 49th parallel practically divides the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico from those flowing into the Arctic ocean and Hudson's Bay—that if the rivers flow to the northward the country must fall away in that direction—that the boundary line is the height of land for the country. North-west and that from that line northward the height of the surface of the country above the level of the sea decreases—that Calgary is at a less height above the sea than Medicine Hat and Edmonton less than Calgary, while Medicine Hat although lower than Calgary is yet much higher than Edmonton. The difference in height between Calgary and Edmonton is something over 1,000 feet, and this difference goes very far to make up for the higher latitude of this place. Another influence tending to equalize the climate for a great distance north and south in this western part of the country is the warm wind from the Pacific, which comes in the form of the chinooks of the south or the more gentle but not less effective breezes of the north. A body of water will have a practically equal temperature under conditions that would burn one end of a stick of wood while the other was covered with ice. The surface of a lake of say 100 acres will be of an almost equal temperature while an equal area of land might show frost in one part and the rest have abundant heat. It is the warmth of the waters of the Pacific which cause the winds which blow from these waters to be warm, and a distance of 200 or 300 miles further north or south on the Pacific can make but little difference in the heat of its waters, and therefore of the winds which blow from them. From this it will be clear that the west wind at Edmonton must be almost or altogether as warm as that at Calgary and as it is to this west wind that the warmth of both localities is due. Edmonton is not in practical disadvantage as compared with more southerly points in the Northwest, while its advantages in the matter of climate over more easterly points is very clearly set forth by the table.

Lethbridge News: The work of excavation for the cellar of Messrs. A. Macdonald & Co.'s new brick store is about completed and work will shortly be commenced on the building. The new building is to be 28x40 and when it is erected the partition between the two buildings will be taken down and the whole made into one room making a store 56x40 feet. A store room is also to be erected on the rear end of the buildings.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

EDMONTON.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVED.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL.

Our arrangements for the season being complete we are now showing a carefully and well selected variety of

Stylish Dress Fabrics; Select Millinery, Mantle and Print costumes.

Black and colored Jerseys and Jackets.

Prints, Gingham, Shirting and other cotton productions.

Carpets, Linoleum Floor Cloth, Mats, Cores and Jute Matting.

Men's Clothing, Hosiery, Shirts, Hats, (Straw and Felt,) Ties, Scarfs and Braces, etc.

Boys Clothing at all prices and unsurpassed for wear.

Fancy Goods in great variety.

Electro Silver Plate, Clocks, Time Pieces, etc.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

EDMONTON.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

ALBERTA.

F. FRASER TIMS.

Dealer in general supplies. Keeps constantly on hand.

HARDWARE AND TINWARE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN'S AND BOYS' Ready-made clothing

DRY GOODS, PRINTS, &C.

GROCERIES of all kinds.

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PATENT MEDICINES.

WAGONS, CARTS.

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Keeps a full line of
Watches, Clocks,
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All kinds of Stationery and School Books.

Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Violins and

Accordions, in short almost

Everything

A large stock of WALL PAPER AND WINDOW BLINDS at lowest Prices.

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JEWELER AND STATIONER.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

A full line of Spectacles always on Hand.

DALY'S COUGH BALSAM.

P. DALY & CO.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

EDMONTON.

DALY'S CONDITION POWDER.

JOHN SHARPLES,

WHOLESALE

FLOUR,

FEED,

GROCERIES,

FURS BOUGHT.

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JUST ARRIVED.

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LARGE

AND

WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

GENTS' HATS.

ALSO

COAL OIL at prices to suit the times.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

N. B.—Ladies requiring WINDOW SHADES For their homes will find it to their advantage to call on

CALD AND ORT PRICES.

ATHABASCA.

BY TRV. DISTRICT YOUNG, of the church of England diocese of Athabasca, arrived from the Landing on Monday with Jas. Driver. He left Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca on May 26th by canoe. At that time the ice of the lake had not broken except where the Athabasca and Peace rivers flowed in. The crossing to the Embarras mouth of the Athabasca was dangerous as the weather was so cold that new ice was being formed. The steamer Grathame had not yet left her winter quarters. McDunnell's geological survey party was met at the mouth of the Peace river by Mr. McMurtry. The intention of that party was to go up the Little Red river which comes into the Athabasca from the west, if possible. Some delay was experienced at Grand Rapids waiting for the steamer Athabasca, which had to make a second trip from Pelican rapids owing to low water. The season of 1889 was fruitful at Chipewyan. There was plenty of rain and consequently the sandy soil gave an abundant crop of potatoes. Of course only small patches are cultivated as the country in that vicinity is rock and swamp. Bishop Young had a yield of 142 bushels from a 1/2 of an acre, and the H. C. raised 620 bushels altogether. The fall harvest was very poor owing probably to the lake being very low, but trout were wintered all winter. Kats were very abundant in the fall and there was a good supply of deer meat at Fond du lac, so that although there was some hardship on account of the failure of the whittlesbury it was not a year of starvation. Beaver were scarce, as they have been since so many were cut off by disease two years ago. The spring was late. Snow did not go away until the end of April, and the weather remained dry and cold during May. A remarkable thing occurred when the Peace river broke up in the spring. The Athabasca is the main feeder of Lake Athabasca. The outlet of the lake is called Riviere du Rocher. The Peace river coming from the west divides before reaching the lake and sends part of its waters by a small stream called the Quatre Fourche into Lake Athabasca, while the main stream unites with the Riviere du Rocher some 30 miles below the lake and forms the Great Slave river. This spring when the Peace river broke up the Quatre Fourche and the lake remained solid while the released waters of the Peace flowed up the Riviere du Rocher into Lake Athabasca, with such force as to break a channel through the ice and with such volume as to raise the waters of the lake considerably. A report was received at Fort Chipewyan from the north that the United States surveyors had established the 141st meridian, which forms the boundary between Canada and Alaska, 28 miles further east than it was generally supposed to be. This will transfer a long stretch of the gold bearing district of the Yukon to the United States and will also place the H. B. Co. post of Rampart house outside of British territory.

MONTANA.

A letter from Lewis and Clark county, Northern Montana, says: The weather throughout Montana has been propitious this spring. The month of May has been showery and cool, with frequent snow storms; one in progress at present. May 31st—having begun two days ago. Grass looks well and the stock man's face is as broad as it was long last year. The new railroad, Montana & Canada, is being rapidly pushed to completion. It will run from Great Falls to Lethbridge, will pass about 25 miles east of Choteau and eight miles west of the west little of Sweet Grass hills. It is narrow gauge. Iron is laid and construction trains are running on about 35 miles of track. Eighty miles of grade is completed and the Teton bridged. Most of the grading is being done by machines called graders, drawn by twelve horses. The machine works on each side of the road bed, thus completing it as they go. Four men are required to run each machine and they build from 8 a mile to five in a day. The Pacific railroads are adapted for light work and comparatively level country. This railroad is being built very cheaply and does not class very highly as an engineering feat. Wages are lower on it than on any other work in the country—\$1.75 per day for men, out of which is taken \$1.00 per week for board and \$1.00 per month for hospital fees, besides \$3 for road tax \$2 for power tax per year. The contractors expect to finish the road this fall. The half breeds are receiving accessions to their numbers by arrivals from the Northwest. They will soon have to seek other quarters, as the ranchers are tiring on all sides, making land for their ponies no comestable. A good deal of interest has been awakened among the half breeds in re their strip and lands, which they claim they still have in the Northwest and Manitoba. Considerable correspondence has been carried on with the Dominion lands office, but with no definite results except in the case of one St. Germain, who received scrip and is now on his way to Winnipeg to dispose thereof. How these people can get or hold scrip

or land in Canada and vote here, claiming the rights of American citizens, is not clearly apparent.

The principal speculation at present interesting Northern Montana is that of irrigation. Large canals are projected and being built. United States government surveys are being made and everything that can be is being done to lessen the chances of failure in crops and grass through insufficient rainfall. The time of the spring session of court was mainly taken up with deciding water right claims. Farming cannot be successfully carried on in this country dependent only on the natural precipitation.

The Ontario election returns published in the BULLETS of June 7th, contain some amendment now that almost full returns have arrived by mail. In Peel, Chisholm, liberal, was elected over Hughes, conservative—equal rights by 123 majority. In East Simcoe, Drury, cabinet minister, was defeated by Micaumbell, equal rights, by 300 majority. In Grey, Greaves, either Backlog French conservatives have the seat over Carmichael, also conservative. In Dufferin Hart, conservative, not "Baron", liberal, was elected. In South Lanark, McLaughlin, conservative, not "McClung" was elected. In North Lanark, Preston, conservative, was elected over Caldwell, liberal. In East Aitken, Campbell, conservative, was elected over Lyon, liberal. In East Victoria, Bell, conservative, was elected over Campbell, liberal. In West Middlesex by 122 majority, Gibson, cabinet minister, was defeated in Hamilton by Stinson, conservative by majority. Creighton editor of the Empire was defeated in North Grey by Cleland, liberal, by 100 majority. The Toronto World, opposition, of June 6th, gave the returns as follows: Ministerial 55, opposition 32, equal rights 2 and doubtful 2. The Empire counted nine gains and losses on each side. A telegram of June 7th to the Free Press gives 56 liberals, 31 conservatives, 1 equal rights and 3 doubtful seats. North Bruce, Prince Edward and Kent Hastings which both sides claim. Should all go conservative the government would have a majority of 21, and should all go liberal the government majority would be 27. The majority in the last house was 24.

The Dominion Illustrated for May 31st and June 7th is to hand. The numbers contain engravings of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Henry Lyman, of Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, D. Morrison, D. J. Greene and P. R. Bowers of the Newfoundland delegation to Canada, Rev. Dr. Willet, president of King's college, Nova Scotia, the Banff hotel, Mount Stephen, sketches at Cunningham Manor, Moose Mountain district, Assinibola, the C. P. R. Co's steamer Abyssinian, at Vancouver, B. C., sketches of King's college Nova Scotia, elevator and grain vessels at Collingwood, Ontario, etc., etc. These numbers are up to the high standard of the Illustrated in elegance and interest of the engravings and quality of the reading matter.

The following is a late Grains, Manitoba, despatch to the Free Press: The Dakota farmers living within a reasonable distance of this place are selling their wheat in this market, about four hundred bushels a day being sold since the seedling ended. After paying the duty, 15c per bushel, they realize less to fetch here than can be had at any station within 20 miles of the boundary line south. For the information of the Free Press it may be well to mention that it was for this that the people of Manitoba paid \$700,000 to the Northern Pacific railway company. The machine worked the other way before the advent of the N. P. & M.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT

of Sash, Doors, Frames, Plans, Specifications, Sash filed, furniture made, Vegetable plants, Flower plants, or Joiner work done, you can be supplied by calling at the premises, North Fraser avenue, Edmonton. Prices right and easy terms. J. KNOWLES,

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership for some time past carried on by Messrs John T. Turner and Arthur W. Adamson in and about the firm name of Turner & Adamson at Clover Bar in the district of Alberta was this day dissolved by mutual consent and the business will from henceforth be carried on by said John T. Turner. And the said John T. Turner is authorized to discharge all debts of the said partnership and to receive all credits on account of the said partnership concern.

(Signed) JOHN T. TURNER
ARTHUR W. ADAMSON
Witness
WILLIAM WILKIE
Dated, March 17th, A. D. 1890.

EDMONTON'S CHEAPEST STORE.

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE DAY AT

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER'S

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

In Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Etc., etc, the stock is large, and for variety of material, and quality, combined with cheapness, leaves nothing to be desired. Attention is also directed to the fine display of Summer Millinery. Also Ladies' Jerseys, Parasols, Underwear of all kinds, and Fanny Goods in endless variety.

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In Ready Made Clothing, Straw, Felt and Tweed Hats, Summer Underwear, Ties and Scarfs, Etc., Etc., the stock is unusually large, and prices very low.

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Parties furnishing will do well to inspect the large assortment of these goods now displayed. Prices down to "Red Rock."

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES

WE CLAIM TO HAVE THE CHEAPEST, LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE

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making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Thursday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Monday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Monday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Thursday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Monday. Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts a pound from Calgary. LEESE & SOUTT mail contractors, Calgary.

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P. O. Address Fort St. John
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